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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Yousif MOHAMED (Sudan)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" and to allocate to the Second Committee chapters of the Council's report (A/49/3) 1/ that were considered under the relevant items of the agenda (see A/C.2/49/1).

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 17th to 19th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 34th and 35th meetings, on 31 October, 2, 8, 10, 15, 16 and 23 November and 7 and 13 December 1994. An account of the Committee's general discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/49/SR.17-19, 21, 22, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34 and 35). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 8th meetings, on 7 and 10 to 13 October (see A/C.2/49/SR.3-8).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1994 (chaps. I, II, III (sects. A and C), IV, V (sects. I and J), VI (sects. A to J, L and M), VII to XI, XIII and XVII) (A/49/3 and Add.1); 1/

1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. ___ (A/49/3/Rev.1).

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States (A/49/179-E/1994/82);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (A/49/437);

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Working with non-governmental organizations: operational activities for development of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations and Governments at the grass-roots and national levels" (A/49/122-E/1994/44) and transmitting ACC comments thereon (A/49/122-E/1994/44/Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan (A/49/169-E/1994/73);

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award (A/49/189);

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the open-ended working group on the review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations (A/49/215-E/1994/99);

(h) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review and assessment of efforts to restructure the regional dimension of United Nations economic and social activities" (A/49/423);

(i) Note by the Secretariat on modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields (A/C.2/49/3);

(j) Note by the Secretariat on recommendations contained in the report of the Committee for Development Planning (A/C.2/49/4);

(k) Note by the Secretariat on a review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations (A/C.2/49/6);

(l) Note by the Secretariat on the question of declaring 1998 international year of the ocean (A/C.2/49/7);

(m) Note by the Secretariat on the commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas (A/C.2/49/L.2);

(n) Note by the Secretariat on the integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (A/C.2/49/L.3);

(o) Letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting

the ministerial declaration of the Group of 77, adopted at its eighteenth annual Ministerial Meeting, held in New York on 30 September 1994 (A/49/462 and Corr.1);

(p) Letter dated 23 September 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final report of the ____ regular meeting of the Latin American Council, held in Mexico City from 30 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/486);

(q) Letter dated 10 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Tangier Declaration adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service held at Tangier, Morocco, on 20 and 21 June 1994 (A/49/495);

(r) Letter dated 11 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries in New York on 4 October 1994 (A/49/506);

(s) Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1994 (A/49/532-S/1994//1179);

(t) Letter dated 7 November 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration adopted by the Middle East/North Africa Economic Summit held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 30 October to 1 November 1994 (A/49/645).

4. At the 17th meeting, on 31 October, an introductory statement was made by the Director of the Division for Policy Coordination and Economic and Social Affairs (see A/C.2/49/SR.17).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.2

5. At its 29th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas" (A/C.2/49/L.2), recommended by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/49 of 29 July 1994, to the General Assembly for adoption.

6. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

7. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Kyrgyzstan made a statement (see A/C.2/49/SR.29).

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.2 (see para. 49, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.3

9. At its 32nd meeting, on 7 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (A/C.2/49/L.3), recommended by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1994/1 of 14 July 1994, to the General Assembly for adoption.

10. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

11. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.3 (see para. 49, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.11

12. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Portugal, on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela, joined subsequently by Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Madagascar, Norway, Singapore and Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Question of declaring 1998 International Year of the Ocean" (A/C.2/49/L.11).

13. At the 29th meeting, on 23 November, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

14. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Portugal made a statement (see A/C.2/49/SR.29).

15. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.11 (see para. 49, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.14

16. At the 29th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of the United States of America, on behalf of Belarus, the Czech Republic, Finland, Romania, the Russian Federation and Slovenia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields" (A/C.2/49/L.14).

17. At the 34th meeting, on 13 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Director of the Division for Policy Coordination and Economic and Social Council Affairs, Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, and the representative of Algeria (see A/C.2/49/SR.34).

19. Also at the same meeting, the Committee decided to ask its Chairman to transmit the draft text to the Chairman of the Fifth Committee in order for it to be considered in the context of the question of the rationalization of documentation.

E. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.15

20. At the 22nd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Tunisia and Yemen, subsequently joined by Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan" (A/C.2/49/L.15).

21. At the 34th meeting, on 13 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

22. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Egypt, the United States of America and Israel (see A/C.2/49/SR.34).

23. At its 34th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.15 by a recorded vote of 112 to 2, with 23 abstentions (see para. 49, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows: 2/

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Angola, Belarus, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Kenya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia.

24. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Ukraine, as well as by the observer for Palestine (see A/C.2/49/SR.34).

F. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.16

25. At the 25th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Report of the Committee

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2/ The representatives of Egypt and Saudi Arabia indicated that they had intended to vote in favour. Subsequently, the representatives of Botswana, Cuba, Ghana, Senegal and Viet Nam stated that had their delegations been present during the voting, they would have voted in favour.

for Development Planning: general review of the list of the least developed countries" (A/C.2/49/L.16).

26. At the 29th meeting, on 23 November, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the following oral revision to the draft resolution as a result of the informal consultations: preambular paragraph 3, which read:

> "Noting with concern that the international economic environment has not been conducive to the growth and development of developing countries, which has led to an increase in the number of least developed countries, especially in Africa"

was replaced with the following:

> "Noting with concern the increase in the number of least developed countries, particularly in Africa, and underlining the importance of the creation of a conducive international economic environment for the growth and development of the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries".

27. A statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.16, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, was contained in document A/C.2/49/L.21.

28. At its 29th meeting, on 23 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.16, as orally revised (see para. 49, draft resolution V).

29. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China (see A/C.2/49/SR.29).

G. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.22

30. At the 28th meeting, on 16 November, the representative of Ghana, on behalf of the African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development" (A/C.2/49/L.22).

31. At the 34th meeting, on 13 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution, and orally revised it as follows: the operative paragraph, which read:

> "Decides to endorse resolution 789 (XXIX) of 4 May 1994 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the Ministers call for the creation of three Professional posts at appropriate levels in the Commission's subprogramme on statistical and information systems development, so as to permit the delivery of activities on information systems development"

was replaced with the following:

"Endorses resolution 789 (XXIX) of 4 May 1994 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and requests the Secretary-General fully to implement the resolution within existing United Nations resources".

32. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.22, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution VI).

H. Draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.26 and Rev.1

33. At the 29th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa" (A/C.2/49/L.26). The draft resolution read as follows:

"Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the agreed conclusions on the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, 3/

"Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/34 of 29 July 1994, including preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

"Acknowledging the importance for endemically affected countries of having a modern strategy to control this most deadly of all tropical diseases which annually causes more than one million deaths world wide and nine hundred thousand deaths in Africa,

"Deeply concerned by the development of more than three hundred million new cases of malaria annually and by the emergence of a new type of drug-resistant malaria,

"Noting with concern that a major problem complicating malaria treatment and thereby contributing to malaria-related mortality is the

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3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. B.

continuous intensification and spread of parasite resistance to anti-malarial drugs,

"Noting with regret that chloroquine, which traditionally has been prescribed both for prophylaxis and for curative purposes, can no longer be totally relied upon,

"Recognizing that malaria-related deaths in the world could be prevented, if appropriate health services were made available in endemically affected countries,

"1. Endorses the new Global Malaria Control Strategy of the World Health Organization, endorsed in 1992 by the Ministerial Conference on Malaria, held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, which aims to prevent mortality and reduce morbidity as well as social and economic losses due to malaria;

"2. Recognizes that, where the disease is most prevalent, malaria-related problems vary enormously from situation to situation owing to epidemiological, social, economic and operational factors;

"3. Stresses that to achieve the objectives of the Strategy will require the progressive improvement and strengthening of local, national, regional and international capabilities, especially with the aim of enhancing partnership and coordination efforts, involving sectors like education, agriculture and the environment, as well as integrating activities with those on related diseases;

"4. Notes with appreciation the continued efforts undertaken by Governments to control the disease, in spite of their meagre resources, including the actions they have taken to stop its outbreak through the widespread spraying of insecticide and by making available appropriate anti-malarial products;

"5. Welcomes the fact that the World Health Organization has recently increased its commitment to malaria control, especially in Africa, where the overwhelming majority both of cases and of deaths occur;

"6. Also welcomes the fact that Dr. Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of Colombia generously offered to donate the full licence rights of his vaccine SPF-66 to the World Health Organization in June 1993;

"7. Notes that there is still a great need to increase resources despite a concerted international effort launched by the World Health Organization and other relevant regional and international bodies to mobilize the necessary resources to control malaria world wide;

"8. Appeals to the international community, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, specialized agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations as well as all interested groups to provide developing countries, in particular African countries, with technical, medical and

financial assistance commensurate with the efforts needed to control this endemic disease;

"9. Requests the Director-General of the World Health Organization, as the lead agency in this field, to mobilize organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system in order to provide technical, medical and financial assistance for preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria, and also requests him to coordinate all activities in the field;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to be prepared in collaboration with other relevant organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, on the implementation of the present resolution, including, inter alia, answers to the many questions that still need to be addressed, as well as the utilization of an effective malaria vaccine in an integrated approach, together with other malaria-control tools, including drugs and insecticide-impregnated bed nets."

34. At the 31st meeting, on 1 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.26, and drew the Committee's attention to a revised draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/49/L.26/Rev.1.

35. At the same meeting, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, informed the Committee that Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

36. Before the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Division for Policy Coordination and Economic and Social Council Affairs, Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development.

37. At its 31st meeting, on 1 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.26/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution VII).

38. After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan and Colombia (see A/C.2/49/SR.31).

I. Draft resolutions A/C.2/49/L.35 and L.78

39. At the 29th meeting, on 23 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Lesotho, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia and Zaire, subsequently joined by Gabon, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi and Mongolia,

introduced a draft resolution entitled "World Conference on Public Administration and Development" (A/C.2/49/L.35), which read as follows:

"World Conference on Public Administration and Development

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the political and economic upheavals of recent years place new responsibilities on public administrations, especially to develop basic infrastructural facilities, promote social development, combat socio-economic disparities, and prepare appropriate conditions by expanding the private sector,

"Recognizing the need to modernize public administrative structures in order to ensure a civil service that is close to the citizens and to provide quality services,

"Considering that any sustainable economic and social development must be backed by an efficient, competent, and responsible administration,

"Considering also that investment in human resources constitutes the essential basis for sustainable development and a principal factor for progress and welfare,

"Considering further that initiatives to reform their public administrations taken by the developing countries in the context of structural adjustment programmes have not always been based on a policy conceived and defined for the long term,

"Realizing that it is necessary for countries to initiate concrete policies for the civil service in order to meet the challenges posed by sustainable development at the national level,

"Recognizing the crucial importance of a proper balance and a complementarity between the public and private sectors,

"Considering finally that a strategy should be defined at the international level with regard to the role of public administrations in development,

"1. Registers its satisfaction at the Tangier Declaration, 4/ adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service held in Morocco on 20 and 21 June 1994;

"2. Decides to convene in 1997 a World Conference on Administration and Development for one week and at the highest possible level;

4/ A/49/495, annex.

"3. Decides also to establish a General Assembly Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Administration and Development, open to all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, and to authorize observers to participate in its work, in accordance with established practice;

"4. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold two sessions of one week each at United Nations Headquarters in New York in 1995 and 1996;

"5. Decides also that the Preparatory Committee shall elect a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Preparatory Committee giving recommendations on measures to be taken as part of the preparations for the World Conference on Administration and Development, bearing in mind the provisions of this resolution;

"7. Decides that the Preparatory Committee is to draw up the provisional agenda for the Conference and prepare draft decisions for submission to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

"8. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference;

"9. Requests interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute, as appropriate, to the work of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference and to the work of the Conference;

"10. Decides that the preparations for the Conference and the Conference itself shall be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations, without prejudice to ongoing activities and without excluding the possibility of obtaining funds from extrabudgetary sources;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to make a progress report on the work of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions;

"12. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions an item entitled 'World Conference on Public Administration and Development'."

40. At its 35th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee had before it draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.78 entitled "Public administration and development", submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.35, and orally revised the text as follows: in the second line of the eighth preambular paragraph, the phrase "to the appropriate authorities within the national context" was deleted.

41. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco and France (see A/C.2/49/SR.35).

42. At its 35th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.78, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 49, draft resolution VIII).

43. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of China and Malaysia (A/C.2/49/SR.35).

44. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.78, draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.35 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

J. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

45. At its 35th meeting, on 13 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the reports under the item on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 50, draft decision I).

K. Consideration of the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1995-1996

46. At the 35th meeting, on 13 December, the representative of the Secretariat introduced and read out corrections to the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1995-1996 (A/C.2/49/L.63, annex).

47. During consideration of the draft programme of work, statements were made and questions raised by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Ukraine, Tunisia and Benin (see A/C.2/49/SR.35). The representative of the Secretariat responded to questions.

48. At its 35th meeting, on 13 December, the Committee approved the draft biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1995-1996, as orally corrected, and decided to recommend it to the General Assembly for adoption (see para. 50, draft decision II).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

49. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Commemoration of the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas

The General Assembly,

Considering that 1995 is the year that marks the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas, which corresponds to the principles of the World Decade for Cultural Development, 1988-1997, 5/

Recalling resolution 27 C/13.22 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, concerning the commemoration of anniversaries during the biennium 1994-1995,

Taking into consideration that the Manas epic has been a vital link in sustaining and unifying the peoples of the Central Asian region throughout their long history,

Recognizing that the epic is not only the source of the Kyrgyz language and literature but also the foundation of the cultural, moral, historical, social and religious traditions of the Kyrgyz people,

Bearing in mind that the epic promotes widely shared ideals and values of humanity,

Mindful of the contribution that the commemoration of the millennium of the Manas epic can make to the cultural and human heritage and to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

Noting the freedom-loving legacy of the epic for the nations of the region,

Noting also the ideals and principles contained in the "Memory of the World" programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Recognizes 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the Kyrgyz national epic, Manas;

2. Welcomes the fact that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for the commemoration of the millennium of the Manas epic;

5/ General Assembly resolution 41/187.

3. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in cooperation with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and other interested international organizations, to take all appropriate measures to observe 1995 as the year commemorating the millennium of the Manas epic;

4. Takes note with satisfaction of the international activities undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in collaboration with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to spread international knowledge of the legacy of the Manas epic.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Integration of the Commission on Transnational Corporations into the institutional machinery of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 47/212 B of 6 May 1993, adopted in the context of the ongoing restructuring of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, and endorsing the Secretary-General's decision to consolidate all activities related to transnational corporations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recognizing the key role of international investment, as well as the role of other international market-driven capital flows, in the promotion of global economic growth and development,

Affirming the unique value to the international community of the United Nations intergovernmental deliberations on such issues,

Recognizing the need for improved efficiency and effectiveness within the United Nations system in addressing international investment issues, and recognizing that such improvements are attainable through improved rationalization of both United Nations intergovernmental meetings and Secretariat resources,

Considering the relocation in 1993 of the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the former Department of Economic and Social Development of the United Nations Secretariat to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the Division on Transnational Corporations and Investment,

Bearing in mind the work of the Commission on Transnational Corporations over its past twenty sessions and that, in recent years, the activities of the Commission have placed greater emphasis on the contribution of transnational corporations to economic growth and development, strengthening cooperation between host developing countries and transnational corporations, facilitating flows of foreign direct investment, and exploring linkages among capital flows, technology dissemination and acquisitions, and trade in goods and services, as

well as the fact that this shift has resulted in an increase in the number of elements common to the Commission's activities and those of the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies,

Mindful of the need to avoid unnecessary duplication of work among United Nations bodies,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1913 (LVII) of 5 December 1974, in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 thereof, the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 6/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, and General Assembly resolution 47/183 of 22 December 1993, in which the Assembly reaffirmed the important role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, inter alia, as the most appropriate focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in key areas, including trade, commodities, finance, investment, services and technology, in the interests of all countries, particularly those of developing countries,

1. Decides that the Commission on Transnational Corporations should become a commission of the Trade and Development Board and be renamed the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations;

2. Requests the Trade and Development Board to address urgently the question of orienting the programme of work of the Commission on International Investment and Transnational Corporations on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission on Transnational Corporations at its twentieth session that the Board should orient the work in such a way as to attract the attendance of relevant senior public sector officials, whenever possible, as well as private sector representatives, and that the work should include:

(a) Promoting the exchange of views and experience among interested Governments, businesses, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and experts on issues relating to international investment, transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;

(b) Reviewing and providing guidance to the Secretariat with regard to its research activities and the provision of information on policies, programmes and developments related to international investment and transnational corporations and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector and enterprise development;

(c) Reviewing and providing guidance to the Secretariat on technical assistance to Governments interested in developing investment regimes and enabling environments so as to attract more foreign investment and support for

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6/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

enterprise developments, thereby contributing to economic growth and development of host countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to restore in full the resources of the programme on transnational corporations as originally allocated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/228 A of 23 December 1993;

4. Invites Member States and interested parties to increase financial support for technical cooperation, consultative and advisory services, training, research and information activities in the field of foreign investment;

5. Decides that the Commission will keep under review the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting, whose next session is to be held at Geneva in the first half of 1995;

6. Also decides that the next session of the Commission should be held at Geneva in the first half of 1995.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Question of declaring 1998 International Year of the Ocean

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/48 of 29 July 1994,

Proclaims 1998 International Year of the Ocean.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/45 of 29 July 1994,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their national resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and other resolutions affirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 7/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 904 (1994) of 18 March 1994, in which, among other things, the Council called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to continue to take and implement measures, including, inter alia, confiscation of arms, with the aim of preventing illegal acts of violence by Israeli settlers and called for measures to be taken to guarantee the safety and protection of the Palestinian civilians in the occupied territory,

Aware of the negative and grave economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan,

Welcoming the ongoing Middle East peace process started at Madrid, in particular the signing of the first implementation agreement of the Declaration of Principles, on the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, in Cairo on 4 May 1994, between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, 8/

1. Takes note of the note by the Secretary-General; 9/

2. Reaffirms that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

3. Recognizes the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regards any infringement thereof as being illegal;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

7/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973, p. 287.

8/ A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex.

9/ A/49/169-E/1994/73.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Report of the Committee for Development Planning: general review of the list of the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/206 of 21 December 1990 and 46/206 of 20 December 1991,

Noting Economic and Social Council decision 1994/225 of 14 July 1994 on the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-ninth session, 10/ in which the Council decided to transmit the recommendations contained in chapter V, section B, of that report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session for approval,

Noting with concern the increase in the number of least developed countries, particularly in Africa, and underlining the importance of the creation of a conducive international economic environment for the growth and development of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries,

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with that country's due consent,

1. Takes note of the general review of the list of the least developed countries carried out by the Committee for Development Planning, 11/ with a view to identifying which countries should be included in or graduated from the group of least developed countries;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee to add Angola and Eritrea to the list of the least developed countries and to graduate Botswana from the list with immediate effect. 12/

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of information systems and technology for Africa's recovery and sustainable development,

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10/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 2 (E/1994/22).

11/ Ibid., chap. V.

12/ Ibid., para. 264.

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/42 of 29 July 1994, in which the Council invited the General Assembly to review the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 13/ with a view to permitting the delivery of the activities of the subprogramme of the Economic Commission for Africa on statistical and information systems development, and also recalling General Assembly decision 48/453 of 21 December 1993, in which the Assembly agreed to ensure the provision of adequate staffing and resources in the subprogramme,

Endorses resolution 789 (XXIX) of 4 May 1994 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 14/ and requests the Secretary-General fully to implement the resolution within existing United Nations resources.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, 15/

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/34 of 29 July 1994, including preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Acknowledging the importance for endemically affected countries of having a modern strategy to control this most deadly of all tropical diseases, which annually causes more than one million deaths world wide and nine hundred thousand deaths in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the development of more than three hundred million new cases of malaria annually and by the emergence of a new type of drug-resistant malaria,

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13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1 and Add.1).

14/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 20 (E/1994/40), chap. I, sect. I.A.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. B.

Noting with concern that a major problem complicating malaria treatment and thereby contributing to malaria-related mortality is the continuous intensification and spread of parasite resistance to anti-malarial drugs,

Noting with regret that chloroquine, which traditionally has been prescribed both for prophylaxis and for curative purposes, can no longer be totally relied upon,

Recognizing that malaria-related deaths in the world could be prevented, if appropriate health services were made available in endemically affected countries,

1. Endorses the new Global Malaria Control Strategy of the World Health Organization, endorsed in 1992 by the Ministerial Conference on Malaria, held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, which aims to prevent mortality and reduce morbidity as well as social and economic losses due to malaria;

2. Recognizes that, where the disease is most prevalent, malaria-related problems vary enormously from situation to situation owing to epidemiological, social, economic and operational factors;

3. Stresses that to achieve the objectives of the Strategy will require the progressive improvement and strengthening of local, national, regional and international capabilities, especially with the aim of enhancing partnership and coordination efforts, involving sectors like education, agriculture and the environment, as well as integrating activities with those on related diseases;

4. Notes with appreciation the continued efforts undertaken by Governments to control the disease, in spite of their meagre resources, including the actions they have taken to stop its outbreak through the widespread spraying of insecticide and by making available appropriate anti-malarial products;

5. Welcomes the fact that the World Health Organization has recently increased its commitment to malaria control, especially in Africa, where the overwhelming majority both of cases and of deaths occur;

6. Also welcomes the fact that Dr. Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of Colombia generously offered to donate the full licence rights of his vaccine SPF-66 to the World Health Organization in June 1993;

7. Notes that there is still a great need to increase resources despite a concerted international effort launched by the World Health Organization and other relevant regional and international bodies to mobilize the necessary resources to control malaria world wide;

8. Calls for continued support, in particular for the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization special programme for research and training in tropical diseases and to the Division of Control of Tropical Diseases of the World Health Organization;

9. Appeals to the international community, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, specialized agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations as well as all interested groups to provide developing countries, in particular African countries, with technical, medical and financial assistance commensurate with the efforts needed to control this endemic disease;

10. Invites the Director-General of the World Health Organization, as the lead agency in this field, to promote the mobilization of organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system in order to provide technical, medical and financial assistance for preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria, and to elaborate a plan of action detailing the coordination of all related activities in this field;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to be prepared in collaboration with other relevant organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, on the implementation of the present resolution, including, inter alia, answers to the many questions that still need to be addressed, as well as the utilization of an effective malaria vaccine in an integrated approach, together with other malaria-control tools, including the incorporation of appropriate technologies for malaria control, with specific attention to the results of scientific investigations concerning the latest developments in this field.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role that Governments and public administrations can play in addressing new responsibilities arising from the pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including, inter alia, developing basic infrastructural facilities, promoting social development, combating socio-economic disparities and poverty, preparing, as appropriate, conditions for the private sector and protecting the environment,

Recognizing also the need for strengthened public administrative capacities in order to ensure a civil service that is responsive to the needs of the people and that provides quality services,

Affirming that States have the sovereign right and responsibility to decide, in accordance with their own development strategies, needs and priorities, on their public administration,

Considering that efficient and competent national administrations, responsible to their own people, should support sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Considering also that the development of human resources constitutes an essential basis for sustained economic growth and sustainable development and a principal factor of progress and welfare,

Considering further that some initiatives to reform their public administrations taken by certain countries in the context of structural adjustment programmes have not always been based on a policy conceived and defined for the long term,

Recognizing the important and mutually complementary roles that can be played by the public and private sectors in sustained economic growth and sustained development,

Recognizing also the importance of efficient and competent public administration, responsible to its own people, for the successful implementation of economic reforms in all countries, in particular in the countries with economies in transition,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in supporting the national efforts of developing countries in capacity-building in public administration for development,

Acknowledging the importance of the activities in the framework of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance for enhancing efficiency of public administration, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Acknowledging also the importance of exchanging views and experiences in order to promote a better understanding of the role of public administration in development and to enhance international cooperation in this field,

1. Takes note of the Tangier Declaration, 16/ adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service, held in Morocco on 20 and 21 June 1994;

2. Decides to resume in March-April 1996 its fiftieth session in order to examine the question "Public administration and development", exchange experiences, review the activities of the United Nations in this field and make recommendations, as appropriate;

3. Invites all States to participate actively in the resumed session and to be represented at the highest possible level;

4. Requests the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of its resumed session, based on the experience gained in assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in capacity-building in public administration for development;

16/ A/49/495, annex.

5. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations organizations to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of its resumed session;

6. Invites interested non-governmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the work of its resumed session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its resumed session, containing an analysis of the role of public administration in development and recommendations for strengthening the role of the United Nations in public administration and development for the benefit of interested developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

8. Invites the regional commissions of the United Nations to consider in 1995 the role of public administration in development and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its resumed session;

9. Decides to recommend to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1995 a sub-item entitled "Public administration and development", under the item "Programme activities";

10. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session a sub-item entitled "Public administration and development", under the item "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

* * *

50. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Documents relating to the Economic and Social Council

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1994; 1/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; 17/

17/ A/49/179-E/1994/82.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific; 18/

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Working with non-governmental organizations: operational activities for development of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations and Governments at the grass-roots and national levels"; 19/

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award; 20/

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the open-ended working group on the review of arrangements for consultations with non-governmental organizations; 21/

(g) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review and assessment of efforts to restructure the regional dimension of United Nations economic and social activities". 22/

DRAFT DECISION II

The General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approves the biennial programme of work of the Second Committee for 1995-1996, as annexed to the present decision.

18/ A/49/437.

19/ A/49/122-E/1994/44 and Add.1.

20/ A/49/189.

21/ A/49/215-E/1994/99.

22/ A/49/423.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1995-1996 23/

1995

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council 24/

Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1997-1998

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made during the first half of the 1990s (General Assembly resolution 45/181 of 21 December 1990) 25/

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Documentation Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/51 of 29 July 1993) 25/

Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan (Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/45 of 29 July 1994 and A/C.2/49/L.15) 25/

23/ The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

24/ The list of questions and documentation under this item corresponds to requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1995.

25/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

Documentation — Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.26/Rev.1 25/

Public administration and development

Documentation — Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.78) 25/

Item 2. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Financing of development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of the potential sources of financing for development (General Assembly resolution 48/187 of 21 December 1993)

(b) Long-term trends in social and economic development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the overall socio-economic perspective of the world economy to the year 2000 (General Assembly resolution 43/194 of 20 December 1988)

(c) External debt crisis and development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.76

Item 3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.23 on the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

(a) Trade and development

Documentation — Report of the Trade and Development Board, including the information requested in General Assembly resolutions A/C.2/49/L.72 and L.73 (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964) 25/

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 48/167 of 21 December 1993)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/168 of 21 December 1993 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

Report of the Secretary-General on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 48/169 of 21 December 1993)

(b) Human settlements

Documentation — Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 43/180 and 43/181 of 20 December 1988) 25/

(c) Science and technology for development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/179 of 21 December 1993

(d) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/171 of 21 December 1993 and A/C.2/49/L.65

(e) Women in development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987) 25/

(f) Human resource development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/205 of 21 December 1993

(g) Business and development

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation (General Assembly resolution 48/180 of 21 December 1993)

(h) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.53

(i) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General on the progress in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolutions 47/180 of 22 December 1992 and A/C.2/49/L.61)

Report of the Preparatory Committee for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolution 47/180)

(j) United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

Documentation — Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 48/60)

Item 4. Environment and sustainable development

Documentation — Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the Programme's activities in environmental monitoring (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 48/192 of 21 December 1993) 25/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/174 of 21 December 1993 on the strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 34/173 of 17 December 1979) 25/

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

(a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Documentation

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission for Sustainable Development on its third session (General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.25/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.30 on the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

(b) Desertification and drought

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification and of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973, 32/172 of 19 December 1977, 40/209 of 17 December 1985 and 48/175 of 21 December 1993) 25/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.19 on the observance of World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought

(c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas

Documentation

Report of the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.5)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly

decisions 48/445 of 21 December 1993 and A/C.2/49/L.24)

Report of the Secretary-General on the steps taken and on problems encountered in the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.20 on unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Fisheries bycatch and discards and their impact on the sustainable use of the world's living marine resources (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.50/Rev.1)

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.9 on the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (General Assembly resolution 47/195 of 22 December 1992)

(e) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.37/Rev.1)

Item 5. Operational activities for development

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, including information on the United Nations Development Programme and the Human Development Report (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.51)

(a) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities undertaken by the United Nations development system (General Assembly resolution 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and Council resolution 1994/33 of 28 July 1994) 25/

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

United Nations field offices (General Assembly resolution 48/209 of 21 December 1993)

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Documentation

Report of the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978) 25/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of technical cooperation among developing countries in the United Nations development system and on the follow-up of General Assembly resolution 48/172 of 21 December 1993

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/173 of 21 December 1993 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (General Assembly resolutions 49/164 of 21 December 1993 and A/C.2/49/L.75)

Item 6. Training and research

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.59

Item 7. Agenda for development

Documentation

No advance documentation requested (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.70)

Item 8. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international cooperation for development through partnership

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.45

Item 9. International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.74

Item 10. Implementation of the programme of action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.67 25/

1996 26/

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council 27/

United Nations Population Award

Documentation Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

Item 2. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 45/199 of 21 December 1990, 47/152 of 18 December 1992, 48/185 of 21 December 1993 and A/C.2/49/L.6)

26/ The programme of work and documentation list for 1996 will be updated in 1995, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session.

27/ The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Council completes its work in 1996.

(c) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.69)

Item 3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Documentation Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (General Assembly resolution 47/180 of 22 December 1992)

(a) Trade and development

Documentation Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964) 25/

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.31)

Report of the Secretary-General on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.68)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.64 on the transit environment in the land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

(b) Food and agricultural development

Documentation Report of the World Food Council 25/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.62

(c) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/181 of 21 December 1993 and A/C.2/49/L.44)

(d) Industrial development cooperation

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1991-2000

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.39 on industrial development cooperation

(e) Cultural development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986, 44/238 of 22 December 1989, 45/189 of 21 December 1990, 46/157 of 19 December 1991 and A/C.2/49/L.33) 25/

Question for consideration for which no advance documentation has been requested

Commodities (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.29/Rev.1)

Item 4. Environment and sustainable development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 46/215 on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly decision 48/445)

(a) Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Documentation Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fourth session (General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992)

Item 5. Operational activities for development

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

Item 6. Training and research

United Nations University

Documentation Report of the Council of the United Nations University, including the information requested in General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.42 25/

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution A/C.2/49/L.42)

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Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 87

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS

Report of the Second Committee (Part I)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Yousif MOHAMED (Sudan)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1994, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled:

"Macroeconomic policy questions:

"(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries;

"(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;

"(c) External debt crisis and development;

"(d) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries"

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

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* The report of the Committee on this agenda item will be issued in several parts, under the symbol A/49/727 and addenda.

2. The Second Committee held general discussions on the item at its 10th to 12th meetings, on 18 and 19 October. The general discussion on sub-items (a) and (b) was held at the 10th meeting, on 18 October. The general discussion on sub-items (c) and (d) was held at the 11th and 12th meetings, on 18 and 19 October. An account of the Committee's general discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/49/SR.10-12). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 3rd to 8th meetings, on 7 and from 11 to 13 October (see A/C.2/49/SR.3-8). An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item will be given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Letter dated 6 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the joint communiqué issued at the Fourth Meeting of the Summit-Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation (Group of Fifteen), held at New Delhi from 28 to 30 March 1994 (A/49/119);

(b) Letter dated 27 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Statement on an agenda for development adopted by the Group of 77 in New York on 24 June 1994, on the occasion of the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Group of 77 (A/49/204-E/1994/90);

(c) Letter dated 27 June 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Group of 77 in New York on 24 June 1994, on the occasion of the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Group of 77 (A/49/205-E/1994/91);

(d) Letter dated 12 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the final documents of the summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries, held at Naples, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 1994 (A/49/228-S/1994/827);

(e) Letter dated 12 July 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of a letter sent by the President of the Republic of Tunisia and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity to the Heads of State and Government of the group of the seven major industrialized countries at their meeting held at Naples, Italy, from 8 to 10 July 1994 (A/49/256);

(f) Letter dated 8 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the final statement of the twelfth session of the Interaction Council, held at Dresden, Germany, from 7 to 10 June 1994 (A/49/307-S/1994/958);

(g) Letter dated 31 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and

Development: Sharing of Experiences, held at Jakarta from 13 to 15 August 1994 (A/49/367);

(h) Letter dated 5 September 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Twenty-Fifth South Pacific Forum, held at Brisbane, Australia, from 31 July to 2 August 1994 (A/49/381);

(i) Letter dated 3 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 adopted on the occasion of the eighteenth annual Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held in New York on 30 September 1994 (A/49/462 and Corr.1);

(j) Letter dated 11 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Declaration adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Least Developed Countries, held in New York on 4 October 1994 (A/49/506);

(k) Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in New York on 5 October 1994 (A/49/532-S/1994/1179).

Item 87 (a). Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/49/328);

(b) Letter dated 7 February 1994 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Presidents of the Countries of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) (A/49/83);

(c) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894).

Item 87 (b). Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade (A/49/328).

Item 87 (c). External debt crisis and development

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the developing country debt situation as of mid-1994 (A/49/338);

(b) Letter dated 25 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt to the Secretary-General, transmitting the documents of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo from 31 May to 3 June 1994 (A/49/287-S/1994/894).

Item 87 (d). Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

Report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries (A/49/309 and Corr.1).

4. At the 10th meeting, on 18 October, an introductory statement was made by the Director of the Macroeconomic and Social Policy Analysis Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis on sub-items (a) and (b) (see A/C.2/49/SR.10).

5. At the 11th meeting, on 18 October, an introductory statement was made by the Director of the Macroeconomic and Social Policy Analysis Division of the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis on sub-items (c) and (d) (see A/C.2/49/SR.11).

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MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS:

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS AND POLICIES AGREED UPON IN THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION, IN PARTICULAR THE REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE FOURTH UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Yousif MOHAMED (Sudan)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 87, sub-items (a) and (b) (see A/49/727, para. 2). Action to be taken under sub-items (a) and (b) was considered at the 19th and 32nd meetings, on 2 November and 7 December 1994. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/49/SR.19 and 32).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.2/49/L.6

2. At the 19th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and

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* The report of the Committee on this agenda item will be issued in four parts, under the symbol A/49/727 and addenda.

Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade" (A/C.2/49/L.6).

3. At the 32nd meeting, on 7 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), informed the Committee of the results of the informal consultations held on the draft resolution and orally revised it as follows:

(a) In the first preambular paragraph, the word "sustained" was inserted before the words "economic growth" and the word "sustainable" was inserted before the word "development";

(b) In the second preambular paragraph, the word "economic" was deleted and replaced with the phrase "sustained economic growth and sustainable";

(c) Operative paragraph 1 was deleted and the subsequent paragraphs were renumbered;

(d) In operative paragraph 5, the words ", as appropriate," were inserted before the words "provide impetus".

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.6, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 6).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are also members of the Group of 77 and China, and Belarus (see A/C.2/49/SR.32).

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

6. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continued validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, which provide the overall framework for

sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and recalling its resolutions 46/144 of 17 December 1991, 47/152 of 18 December 1992 and 48/185 of 21 December 1993 on the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy,

Aware that the Declaration, the International Development Strategy and the Agenda for Development are mutually supportive and closely interlinked in promoting sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries,

1. Takes note with interest of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; 1/

2. Encourages Member States that have not yet submitted their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and in the International Development Strategy to do so;

3. Decides, in order to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and of the International Development Strategy and to facilitate the deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on the subject, to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled "International cooperation for economic growth and development: (a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; (b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade";

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a comprehensive and analytical report for the purpose of reviewing and appraising in 1996 the implementation of the commitments and agreements of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy, with particular emphasis on those commitments and agreements that are not fully implemented, and to identify the constraints to implementation;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Agenda for Development will, as appropriate, provide impetus to and will strengthen the implementation of the Declaration and the Strategy.

1/ A/49/328.

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MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS:

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT;

NET TRANSFER OF RESOURCES BETWEEN DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Report of the Second Committee (Part III)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmed Yousif MOHAMED (Sudan)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 87 (see A/49/727, para. 2). Action to be taken on sub-items (c) and (d) was considered at the 21st, 22nd and 35th meetings, on 8 and 10 November and 13 December 1994. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-items is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/49/SR.21, 22 and 35).

II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/49/L.7 and L.69

2. At the 21st meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in three parts, under the symbol A/C.2/49/727 and Add.1.

Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries" (A/C.2/49/L.7), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

"Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, and 47/178 of 22 December 1992 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries,

"Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1/ which address the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

"Taking note of the World Economic and Social Survey, 1994, 2/ in particular chapter IV thereof, entitled "International resource transfers and financial development", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, 3/

"Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

"Noting the fact that the net transfer of resources to the developing countries has been positive for the past two years and that a supportive international economic environment is of critical importance if such transfers are to be sustainable,

"Noting with concern that only a small number of developing countries have actually benefited from the positive transfer of financial resources

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1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.C.1 and corrigendum.

3/ A/49/309 and Corr.1.

from developed countries and that, for the majority of them, in particular the least developed countries, the transfer of resources has declined and the critical situation continues,

"Noting with regret that owing to deteriorating terms of trade for developing countries, the real levels of resources for development remain gravely inadequate for most of them,

"Stressing the unpredictable character of those transfers, which are in fact generated by private capital movements that are motivated by short-term gains and subject to interest rate variations and other possible fluctuations in the international economic environment,

"Concerned that the net transfer of resources from multilateral financial institutions has been negative in real terms,

"Stressing further the continuous decline in the level of official development assistance, which constitutes the main source of external financial resources to many developing countries, in particular the African countries, which do not yet have adequate access to international private capital, in view of the weakness of their economies,

"Concerned about the persistent insufficiency of resources for most developing countries over the past decade, in particular their inadequacy, which leaves developing countries with serious shortfalls in financial resources for development,

"Recalling the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 4/

"Noting that the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations do not effectively address the problems of developing countries, in particular those relating to the exports of African and least developed countries, whose tradeable commodities and economies are not sufficiently diversified to allow them to participate effectively and beneficially in the new multilateral trading arrangement embodied by the World Trade Organization,

"Noting the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, while expressing concern that there has been no increase in commitments from the replenishment,

"Bearing in mind that the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the

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4/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained economic growth and development and to narrow imbalances so as to enhance the ability of the developing countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, technology transfers, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

"Noting that the outcome of the Summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries, held at Naples, Italy, in July 1994 5/ and the annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions in Madrid in October 1994, recognized the need for private flows and the transfer of real resources to developing countries,

"1. Stresses the need to increase international efforts to ensure the flow of substantial resources for the reactivation of economic growth and development in the developing countries, and recommends to this end, that:

"(a) Developed countries increase financial flows to developing countries in order to facilitate their sustained economic growth and development, and to assist them in their diversification and structural adjustment efforts through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

"(b) Developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; in particular new and additional resources should be provided by developed countries to meet the needs of developing countries and implementation of sustainable development;

"(c) In the large number of developing countries where the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, progress be made towards a durable solution of the external debt problem of developing countries;

"(d) Governments work towards an open, free, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based international trading system that improves access to all markets for the exports of the developing countries so as to ensure their sustained economic growth and development, which are critical for mutual global benefit; in this context there is a need for a speedy establishment of compensatory measures for developing countries adversely affected by the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreement;

"(e) Producers and consumers of commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that

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5/ A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I.

take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

"(f) Assistance be provided to developing countries in the area of vertical and horizontal diversification in order to enlarge their exports bases and to allow those countries that have not yet reached this stage to create the conditions appropriate to attract foreign capital;

"(g) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, cooperate more closely to achieve a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis, such as high volatility in exchange rates, and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable and sustained economic growth;

"(h) Appropriate measures be undertaken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create an international economic environment, to stabilize and lower real interest rates and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

"(i) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, strive for multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to greatly expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries; in this context, there is a critical need for participatory involvement of developing countries;

"(j) Effective coordination of macroeconomic policies be carried out in multilateral forums;

"(k) International safety nets be established to protect the integrity of development programmes in the face of sudden outflows of private capital from developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those prepared by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the World Economic and Social Survey, 1995; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution."

3. At the 35th meeting, on 13 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Net flows and transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries" (A/C.2/49/L.69), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.7.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.69 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution I).

5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Japan and the United States of America (see A/C.2/49/SR.35).

6. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.69, draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.7 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/49/L.12 and L.76

7. At the 22nd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, and Indonesia on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries" (A/C.2/49/L.12), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989, 45/214 of 21 December 1991, 46/148 and 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 47/198 of 22 December 1992 and 48/182 of 22 December 1993,

"Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993 on the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership and 48/166 of 21 December 1993 on an agenda for development,

"Noting that, owing to uneven developments in the context of the evolving international debt strategy, further progress, including concrete measures and innovative approaches, is essential for the achievement of an effective, comprehensive, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt problems of a large number of developing countries,

"Welcoming the efforts made by some developing countries to resolve their debt difficulties, while recognizing with deep concern that a large number of developing countries continue to face immense problems related to external debt,

"Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-service problems of indebted developing countries, which adversely affect their development efforts and economic growth, and reiterating the need to address and resolve those problems through effective relief measures, including substantial debt-reduction measures, bearing in mind the special and critical situation of the most indebted developing countries in Africa and the least developed countries,

"Stressing the importance of alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with all types of debt of developing countries, including multilateral debt, taking into account the urgent need for a

once-and-for-all arrangement within the framework of an equitable and durable approach,

"Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries of continuing to pursue and intensify their efforts with respect to economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, in order to help raise savings and investments, reduce inflation and improve economic efficiency, taking into account the need to address the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty, and their individual characteristics, as well as the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

"Expressing its concern that despite continuous and strenuous economic reforms implemented by many developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service continues to constitute one of the major obstacles to the revitalization of economic growth and development of those countries,

"Noting that those developing countries that have continued, at great cost to themselves, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion, have done so despite severe domestic financial constraints and an unfavourable external environment,

"Stressing the need for global economic growth and the necessity of a supportive international economic environment with regard to, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for sustained economic growth and development of the developing countries,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the developing country debt situation as of mid-1994; 6/

"2. Welcomes the results of the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development, held at Jakarta from 13 to 15 August 1994, 7/ and recognizes that its findings and recommendations, inter alia, on the need to develop a once-and-for-all arrangement for settling all outstanding debt, including the application of a substantial reduction of all categories of debt, will greatly contribute to the achievement of an effective, comprehensive, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries;

"3. Welcomes also the communiqué of the forty-ninth Meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries, and of the fifty-first Meeting of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs with respect to the debt burden of the poorest and most indebted countries,

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6/ A/49/338.

7/ A/49/367, annex I.

and hopes that a reduction in the stock of debt and an increase in concessionality could be implemented expeditiously and extended to cover other indebted developing countries;

"4. Takes note with interest of the communiqué of the Summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries, held at Naples, Italy, in July 1994, in which, inter alia, the World Bank and the regional development banks are called upon to strengthen their efforts to reinforce private capital flows to the developing countries and the Paris Club is encouraged to pursue its efforts to improve the debt treatment of the poorest and most indebted countries and, where appropriate, to reduce the stock of debt and to increase concessionality for those countries facing special difficulties; 8/

"5. Emphasizes the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and stresses the need for the developed countries to create a conducive external economic environment through, inter alia, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, the lowering of international interests rates and increased resource flows, as well as improved access to technology for the developing countries;

"6. Calls upon the international community to ensure that the full implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements benefits developing countries through, inter alia, an improvement in their market access and terms of trade, thereby allowing them to alleviate their debt problems; the compensatory measures should be implemented, including technical assistance, particularly for those developing countries negatively affected;

"7. Welcomes the write-off by certain donors of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and urges those countries that have not yet done so to follow suit and, whenever possible, to cancel all bilateral debts of the African countries and the least developed countries;

"8. Calls upon the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider appropriate new measures for substantial relief of the debt of low-income countries;

"9. Calls upon private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to renew and expand initiatives and efforts to tackle the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries;

"10. Notes with concern the continuing existence of the debt and debt-service burdens of middle-income countries, including, in particular, those in Africa, and calls upon donor countries, multilateral financial

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8/ A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I.

institutions and commercial banks to consider appropriate measures for substantial relief of the debt of those countries;

"11. Stresses the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes and the eradication of poverty by the developing countries so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

"12. Stresses further the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups;

"13. Recognizes the need to tackle the problem of multilateral debt of developing countries while enabling enhanced concessional flows through multilateral financial institutions;

"14. Urges the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity, debt-for-nature and debt-for-social-development swaps, and, in addition, to consider also debt-for-investment swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;

"15. Calls upon the international community, including the international financial institutions, to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to apply once-and-for-all arrangements, including substantial debt-reduction policies, to all categories of debt of the developing countries, including multilateral debt, to enable them to achieve sustained economic growth and development without falling into a new debt crisis;

"16. Further calls upon the international community, including the relevant international institutions, to include the effort to solve the debt problems of developing countries in the elaboration of an agenda for development;

"17. Urges creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

"18. Stresses the urgent need to forge a renewed partnership between donor countries, international financial institutions, multilateral agencies and developing countries to find new and innovative ways of mobilizing and allocating the resources needed to sustain the development efforts of developing countries, and recognizes that debt reduction can

contribute effectively towards releasing domestic resources, currently diverted from priority areas of development to service debt, to sustain the developing countries' development efforts, in particular their social development efforts;

19. Calls upon the Secretary-General to build on the momentum gained since the Naples Summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries in order to move towards a comprehensive approach to the debt problem, to designate a high-level body or personalities to take the necessary steps to provide adequate follow-up and to report to the General Assembly during the first quarter of 1995 on progress made;

"20. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

8. At the 35th meeting, on 13 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries" (A/C.2/49/L.76), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.12.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.76 without a vote (see para. 12, draft resolution II).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and Indonesia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) and the United States of America (see A/C.2/49/SR.35).

11. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.76, draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.12 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Net flows and transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the

International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries and 47/178 of 22 December 1992 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and Agenda 21, 9/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, which address the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the World Economic and Social Survey, 1994, 10/ in particular chapter IV thereof, entitled "International resource transfers and financial development", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, 11/

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting that capital flows to capital-importing developing countries have been increasing strongly and that the net transfer of resources to them has been positive for the past four years, reaching the highest level recorded so far, and noting also that the most dynamic components of this development were private short-term capital, including repatriation, and foreign direct investment,

Noting further that only a limited number of developing countries have benefited from the increase in the transfer of financial resources from developed countries,

Noting that the future course of the net transfer of resources to developing countries depends on a growth-oriented supportive international economic environment and on sound domestic economic policies,

Noting also that the resources needed to finance investment for development have benefited from a substantial increase in export earnings in a considerable number of developing countries,

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9/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.C.1 and corrigendum.

11/ A/49/309 and Corr.1.

Noting with concern that developing countries have continued to experience a deterioration in their terms of trade, which has reduced the resources available for their economic growth and development, and that, in this context, instability in the terms of trade is higher in those countries that depend on a few export commodities,

Stressing the unpredictable character of short-term private capital movements, which are particularly subject to interest-rate variations and other possible fluctuations in the domestic and international economic environment,

Noting that in the 1990s the net transfer of resources from the Bretton Woods institutions to developing countries has been negative in real terms, although it has been positive to countries in Africa and to some countries in Asia, and noting also that the net transfer of regional banks taken together has been positive in the 1990s,

Noting further the recent decline in the overall level of official development assistance,

Concerned about the persistent insufficiency of resources for most developing countries over the past decade for their sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recalling the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 12/

Noting that the historic achievement represented by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is expected to strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade investment, employment and income growth throughout the world,

Welcoming the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, although it did not result in an increase in commitments compared with the ninth replenishment,

Bearing in mind that all countries, particularly the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, to narrow imbalances and to cooperate with the developing countries so as to enhance the ability of those countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

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12/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

Noting that the Summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries, held at Naples, Italy, in July 1994, 13/ and the annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions, held at Madrid in October 1994, recognized the need for private and official resource flows to developing countries,

1. Stresses the need to increase efforts to ensure the flow of substantial resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(a) The developed countries should consider increasing financial flows to developing countries in order to assist them in their diversification and structural adjustment efforts and to facilitate their sustained economic growth and sustainable development through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(b) Governments of the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance should, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; and substantial new and additional funding for sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 9/ should be required;

(c) To increase the effectiveness of development assistance, developed and developing countries should strive towards a true partnership, which includes, inter alia, ownership and broad-based participation in recipient countries, implementation of domestic economic policies tailored to local conditions, efficient administration, transparent institutions and strong institutional capacities, including at the local level;

(d) In many developing countries, where the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards alleviating the external debt burden of these countries;

(e) All countries should undertake, in accordance with their specific situations, efforts at the national level to implement structural adjustment policies and reforms conducive to the flow of external resources, including relevant laws to promote foreign private capital investment and an open framework for international trade;

(f) Governments should fully implement the Uruguay Round agreements, including the specific provisions for developing countries included in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade

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13/ A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I.

Negotiations, 14/ signed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee, held at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 15 April 1994, and support an open, free, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based multilateral trading system that improves access to the markets of all countries, in particular access for the exports of developing countries in order to ensure their sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(g) Producers and consumers of individual commodities should continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

(h) Developing countries should continue to strengthen their efforts in the area of vertical and horizontal diversification in order to enlarge their export bases and, in this context, assistance should be provided to them to enable those countries which have not yet reached this stage to create the conditions appropriate to attract foreign capital;

(i) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should cooperate more closely in order to promote an international financial system which is more conducive to stable and sustained economic growth through, inter alia, a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reducing the risk of financial crisis, improving the stability of exchange rates, stabilizing and striving for low real interest rates in the long run and reducing uncertainties of financial flows;

(j) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should take appropriate measures to create a conducive international economic environment;

(k) All Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should strive for multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries, and in this context, more effective participation by developing countries should be encouraged;

(l) Consideration should be given to ways to coordinate macroeconomic policies effectively in competent, broad-based multilateral forums;

(m) Consideration should be given by the international community to ways of dealing, as appropriate, and in cooperation with national Governments, with the possible negative effects of sudden outflows of private capital from developing countries on their development programmes;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net flows and transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and to utilize all relevant reports, such as those provided by the

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14/ Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994, vol. 1.

World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the World Economic and Social Survey, 1995; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Enhanced international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987, 43/198 of 20 December 1988, 44/205 of 22 December 1989, 45/214 of 21 December 1991, 46/148 and 46/151 of 18 December 1991 and 47/198 of 22 December 1992, and reaffirming its resolution 48/182 of 22 December 1993,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993 on the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership and 48/166 of 21 December 1993 on an agenda for development,

Noting the improvement in the debt situation of a number of developing countries since the second half of the 1980s and the contribution that the evolving debt strategy, as applied by the international community, has made to this improvement,

Noting with appreciation the debt relief measures undertaken by creditor countries both within the framework of the Paris Club and through their cancellations and equivalent relief of bilateral official debt,

Noting that, owing to uneven developments in the context of the evolving international debt strategy, further progress, including concrete measures and innovative approaches, is essential for the achievement of an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt problems of a large number of developing countries, particularly the poorest and most heavily indebted countries,

Welcoming the fact that some developing countries have made substantial progress towards resolving their debt difficulties,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-service problems of indebted developing countries, as an element adversely affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and reiterating the need to address and resolve those problems through effective relief measures, including, where appropriate, substantial debt-reduction measures, bearing in mind the special and critical situation of the most indebted developing countries in Africa and the least developed countries,

Stressing the importance of alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with various types of debt of many developing countries, on

the basis of an equitable and durable approach and, where appropriate, addressing the full stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted developing countries as a matter of priority,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries of continuing to pursue and intensify their efforts with respect to economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, in order to raise savings and investments, to reduce inflation and to improve economic efficiency, taking into account the need to address the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty, and their individual characteristics, as well as the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

Expressing its concern that in a number of developing countries which are making continuous and strenuous economic reform efforts, the burden of debt and debt service continues to constitute a major obstacle to the revitalization of economic growth and development of those countries, in particular of the least developed countries,

Noting that those developing countries which have continued, at great cost to themselves, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion, have done so despite serious external and domestic financial constraints,

Stressing the need for continuing global economic growth and the necessity of a continuing supportive international economic environment with regard to, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the developing countries,

Noting, while addressing the debt problems of developing countries, the situations in some creditor countries with economies in transition,

Taking note of the result of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development, held at Jakarta from 13 to 15 August 1994, and its findings and recommendations, 15/

Also taking note of the communiqué of the fifty-first Meeting of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs, held at Madrid on 1 October 1994, and the communiqué of the forty-ninth Meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, held at Madrid on 3 October 1994,

Further taking note of the communiqué of the summit of the group of seven major industrial countries, held at Naples, Italy, on 8 and 9 July 1994, 16/

15/ A/49/367, annex I.

16/ A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I.

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the developing country debt situation as of mid-1994; 17/

2. Recognizes that a durable solution to the debt problems of the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries suggests even more favourable terms of debt relief measures, including a reduction of the stock of debt, and encourages the Paris Club and its members to pursue vigorously efforts to improve the terms applied to the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries, including, where appropriate, a reduction in bilateral official debt sufficient to help them to exit from the rescheduling process and thus contribute to the prospect of these countries to resume growth and development;

3. Emphasizes the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment through, inter alia, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, the effective stewardship of international interest rates and increased resource flows, as well as improved access to technology for the developing countries;

4. Calls upon the international community to implement fully the Uruguay Round agreements and to continue its support for an open, free equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based international trading system that improves access to market of all countries in order to ensure sustained economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account special and differential treatment agreed for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as technical assistance for developing countries, thereby enhancing their opportunities for, inter alia, alleviating their debt problems;

5. Welcomes the write-off by certain creditor countries of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and invites them, whenever possible, to cancel official development assistance debt or provide relief with similar effect for the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa;

6. Calls upon the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider appropriate new measures for substantially alleviating the debt burden of low-income countries, taking into account the specific situation of each country;

7. Encourages private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to continue their initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries;

8. Notes with concern the continuing existence of the debt and debt-service obligations of middle-income countries, including, in particular, those

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17/ A/49/338.

in Africa, and invites creditors, including multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, to continue to address these obligations effectively;

9. Stresses the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes and the eradication of poverty by the developing countries so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

10. Also stresses the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups;

11. Notes the high proportion of multilateral debt of a number of developing countries, and invites the international financial institutions to examine proposals to tackle the problems of those countries with regard to multilateral debt, taking into account the specific situation of each country, while preserving the preferred creditor status of the multilateral financial institutions, in order to ensure that they can continue to provide concessional financing to those developing countries to assist their development;

12. Urges the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;

13. Invites the international community, including the international financial institutions, to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to alleviate substantially the debt burdens of developing countries, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries, in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis;

14. Calls upon the international community, including the relevant international institutions, to build upon the momentum gained from various recent meetings that addressed debt issues and to address the debt problems of developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, in the elaboration of an agenda for development in order to further promote effective, equitable and durable solutions to these problems;

15. Invites creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

16. Recognizes the need to assist developing countries to mobilize the resources needed for their development efforts, and recognizes also that debt

relief could contribute towards releasing domestic resources and to sustaining their development efforts, in particular their social development efforts;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.